The Republican Central Committee held its first meeting for 1881 last evening. There were contests in several district delegations. A preamble and resolution eulogistic of the late District-Attorney Phelps were adopted. Congressman Joseph Jorgeusen talked with a TRIB-UNE reporter about the attitude of Republicans in Virginia. The Board of Aldermen met, but did not elect a president. The Tammany Committee on Organization met last night and elected officers. John Kelly made a

THE SITUATION IN VIRGINIA. . REPLY BY SENATOR JOHNSTON TO SENATOR-ELECT MAHONE,

IST TELEGIAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Jan, 18,—Senator Johnston, who will be General Mahone's colleague after the 4th of March, has written an elaborate reply to the manifesto recently published by the latter in relation to Virginia affairs. Senator Johnston gives a comprebensive history of Virginia from the date of her reconstruction, concluding with an exhibit of figures showing that General Mahone has incorrectly estimated the taxable property by \$52,000,000, and that he very much underestimates the resources of Virginia in many respects. He shows that Mahone's ures were \$900,000 out of the way on the internal revenue receipts, and \$300,000 on the in-

In his description of the rise of the Readjusters he is caustic in his treatment of their pretensions as ebt-payers; but in his conclusion he says "a final rendjustment of the Virginia debt is an indispensable thing," which tends to confuse the public pensable thing," which tends to confuse the public mind as to what may be the difference after all between General Mahong and himself in their views of State finance. In speaking of the resources of Virginia, Senator Johnston compares the manufacturing towns of Dauville, Richmond and Norfolk with those of New-England, to the disparagement of the latter, in that the former can only be prospered when the surrounding country is so, while in of the latter, it has the tormer can only be prospected ones when the surrounding country is so, while in New-England, he says, the reverse is true. The main interest in Senator Johnston's argument is purely local, as he deals largely in quotations from local statutes, the Virginia Constitution and reports by State officers.

A TALK WITH CONGRESSMAN JORGENSEN.

ATTITUDE OF THE REPUBLICANS-NOT MUCH AD-

MIRATION FOR MAHONE.

Congressman Joseph Jorgensen, of Virginia, conversed with a Tribunk reporter yesterday at the Vic-toria Hotel, on Virginia politics. He has been elected Congressman by the Republicans three times, having received at the last election a majority of 8,000 votes, many of which were Democratic. In reply to a question gard to Virginia's debt, he said:

For several years there has been an agitation in Virginia on the debt question. There are some who say that the present rate of taxation, fifty cents on \$100, is he high a tax as can be imposed and that it does not meet the necessary expenses of the State Government and the interest on the State dent. The Democratic party has divided into two factions on the debt question -the so-called dett-payers and the readjusters. The readjusters insisted that as they could not pay a tax tent to make a revenue that would pay the expenses of the State Government the creditors would have to stand a reduction of the principal and interest of the State debt. The debt-payers claim that a compromise can be effected with the creditors by which the interest will be so reduced that fifty cents on \$100 will meet all

Democrats who have been excluded by the rings in the Democratic party there from any chance of future preferment in their own party. Last year, in the State election, the two factions in the Demogratic party almost equally divided the Lexislature, leaving with the handful of Republicans there the balance of power, which they used to elect Readjuster Mahone Senator and helped the Readjusters to reorganize the State Government by the election of Readjuster State officers and county offi-cers throughout the State, in the Presidential election, the Readjusters and the debt-paying Democratic factions had separate Democratic electoral tickets in the field. It was shown that the Readjusters were not nearly so strong as was supposed, as the debt-paying Democracy led 96,000 votes, and the Readjusting Democracy only

What strength will General Mahone have in the next General Mahone is looked upon as having probably

the balance of power in the next United States Senate. He refuses, however, to commit himself to any one, and is cognetting with the Republican party, making the imression, by implication, that he may set with the Roublicaus in the organization of the Senate. I do not believe that he will go any further than, possibly vote for the election of George C. Gorham for Secretary of the possibly for the election of ominent Republican chairmen of or three pron mittees. I do not see how he can avoid doing this, because he is under many obligations to Gorham mittees. I do not see how lie can avoid doing this, because he is under many obligations to Gorham and to Senator Cameron for alding him in some of his schemes during the last Presidential election in Virginia to divert the vote of the Scaijusting Handook electroal ticket. For these services to these gentlemen it is behaved that he will demand largely the Virginia paironage at the disposal of the incoming Administration. Neither I, nor the large proportion of Republicans in Virginia who have known Mahone for the last fifteen years, have the remotest idea that he will cooperate with the Republican party any further than I have suggested, nor do we have any confidence in his professions of liberality of sentiment, nor the disposition, which he claims, to secure fair play in elections in the future. We know to our sorrow that a great many of those who have sitached themselves to him have been the ones who have sitached themselves to him have been the ones who have sitached themselves to him have been the ones who have sitached to see their apparent reformation, and sincerely trust that it may be lasting, but I do not think we have any favors to expect either from the Debt-paying or Readjusting Democracy; and we think that, if this change is honeet on the part of the Readjusters, the only way to carry their professions into practical effect will be to espouse Republican party."

"Prom present indicatious and the magnificent result scaleved by the Republican party; in the Presidential election, when they policed \$4,000 votes, we have every reason to believe that if we maintain Governor gest November. At a meeting of the Republican Governor gest November. At a meeting of the Republican Governor gest November. At a meeting to the Republican Governor gest November. At a meeting to the Republican desired the attention of the party, and to propose much so hamorable settlequent of the State dobt as would be attentioned with the receipers and the people of Changing for the Republican and hamorable settlequent of the State

CHANGING TO THE REPUBLICAN PARTY. W. MACFARLAND, A WKLL-KNOWN LAWYER, LEAVES THE DEMOGRATIC PARTY-HIS REASONS

W. W. Macfarland, until recently a member of the law firm of Shipman, Barlow, Larveque & Mac-farland, was reported yesterday, in a Washington dis-patch in the Tribunk as having decided to sever his onacction with the Democratic party, of which he has had been a member. Mr. Macfarland is personally equainted with General Gardeld, and will support his dualnetration. A Turbust reporter called upon him esterday to laquire his reasons for the change.

"You wish to knew why I have decided to support

coming Republican Administration," said Mr. land. "I will tell you very briefly. I do not know what the principles of the Democratic party are at present, if it has any. I know what the principles of

sent, if it has any. I know what the principles of in foldyldual Democrats, like Mr. Bayard, for exp., are, and I have agreed and still agree with them. a for the many years alread to be found in policy of the foldyldual Democrats, like Mr. Bayard, for exp., are, and I have agreed and still agree with them, a forther attend factor, the party, it access to more been for many years alread to be found in possin of any principles less they might prevent it from a fully counting the varying breezes of popular a sast thes prejudiced it with the propie as a sattor fig. A political party has no right to ask to be end with power without frankly builting the people if principles as done, if the people approve and entrust it governments. Commarc and housety are after all may purent and successful forwer in politics.

**Raightlines marty (perhaps as Dathib by socident mides, but that does not matter) has, in my judgment, but that does not matter has, in my judgment, but that does not matter has, in my judgment, but the does not matter ask some of the from which it reserve leave to discort, but I appear to the matter of the policy and astion. While the history is marty and it has standed to matter the matter matter in the policy and astion. While the history is marty, and any loss for the fore, parhaps) who does not any good to promoting my uny views of public thy openly asting with the Edupahuleans as one of try, and one of the fore, parhaps) who does not and waite for take office."

President eject and have known him a. I think I thoroughly understand own, and, feeling confident that his will be in every respect a thoroughly

"Have you saything to say to regard to the man-rement of the sate campaign to "I have very decided convictions on that matter, but do not care to express them now."

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE. SEVERAL CONTESTIN', DELEGATIONS AND PROTESTS - TRIBUTES TO THE LATE DISTRICT-ATTORNEY

PHELPS. Republican Hall, in West Thirty-third-st., was filled to overflowing last evening, the occasion being the first meeting in the present year of the Republi-can Central Committee. The genial face of the late District-Attorney Phelps was missed, and many expressions of regret at his loss were heard. These expressions later took the form of appropriate res-olutions of regret. Most of the old familiar faces were seen among the delegations from the various

districts. Police Commissioner Joel W. Mason was chosen temporary chairman and Solon B. Smith secretary The roll was called and developed contesting dele gations from the IVth, XIIth, XIVth and XVth Districts. There were also protests from the Ist IXth and XXIst Districts. John D. Lawson, Elihu Root, Morris Friedsam, Henry C. Perley and Ernest Hall were appointed a committee on contested seats. The chairman announced that the first meeting for the hearing of evidence would be held at the Lincoln Club Rooms, No. 37 Clinton-place, Thursday evening next.

Ernest Hall, on behalf of a committee to prepare suitable resolutions on the death of Mr. Phelps, submitted the following:

Ernest Hall, on behalf of a committee to prepare suitable resolutions on the death of Mr. Phelps. submitted the following:

Whereas, The members of the Republican party of the City of New-York have learned with profound feelings of regret of the death of their late associate, the Hon. Beojamin K. Phelps, and are desirous of expressing their some of the great loss which the party and the people have sustained; therefore

**Recoleda*, That in the death of Mr. Phelps the Republicans have sustained a loss which will be unusually felt and repreted. It is services to the party and to the cause of humanily everywhere have endeared his memory to all who knew him. He surtues were numerous and of a high order; his faults were few; a Republican who stood by the cause of the party and watched and assisted in its wondrous development and progress, he was unswerving in his faith and firm and mainly in the assertion of his principles, yet tolerant of the views of others. He never offended by unduly thrusting his opinions upon those who differed from him. He did much to disseminate Republicansam in its hishest form, and to raise politics to a high standard of morality. He was an accomplished and high-middled gentleman, a ripe and cultured scholar, a noble and self-saerificing husband and father, and an unright and honest man. Three times he was called by the overwhefming voice of the people to filit the high and important office of District-Attorney of the City and County of New-York, and in that position his services were brillant and effective. In him the order-loving citteens found an able and pathstaking advocate and the cruminal classes an unrelenting and fearess prosecutor. He persecuted no man. He differently sought to discover the right and then fearlessiy asserted it. No shadow of stapicion ever rested upon his official acts. No undue haralmess ever characterized has enforcement of the law. He was never swerved from his daty by personal or political considerations. The people of New-York owe reversence and honor to hi

The preamble and resolution were seconded by William A. Darling and Colonel Charles S. Speucer, who warmly eulogized the deceased officer, and were passed unanimously. The committee then adjourned, subject to the call of the chairman.

NO PRESIDENT YET CHOSEN. THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN STILL FAIL TO AGREE.

AND NO OBGANIZATION TAKES PLACE.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday for the fif.h time and balloted for President without result The Republican members had held a caucus prior to the meeting and agreed to endeavor, by parliamentary action, to prolong the meeting. Alderman Sauer wa made temporary chairman. When the roll was called in later. The vote for President resulted as it often had before. Alderman Perley received the votes of his seven Republican colleagues and he voted for Alderman McClave. Alderman Sauer received the votes of the five, Tammany members present and that of Bernard Kenney,
while Bernard Kenney received the votes of the three
Leving Hall members and that of Alderman Sauer.
When the vote was announced Alderman McClave de-

clared that the members should endeavor more earnestly to organize. The public business was suffering He moved that the Board remain in session and continue to vote for president for one hour. Alderman Perley seconded the motion. Alderman Sheils moved, as a su stitute, that a recess be taken until noon on Monday This was seconded with the remark that the Republicat had no chance of electing a president, and consequent that there would be no organization until all the Deme crats were present. Aiderman McClave said that it was by no means certain that the sick Aldermen would be present on Thursday. If the roll should be called for an hour some of the members might see the wisdom of changing their votes and agree to an organisation. Aiderman Shells said that he was willing to stay there until 7 o'clock to-morrow, if necessary. Alerman McClave replied that he hoped the members would bring their bough and beds with them, and stay until the Fourth of Jufy If needs be. The roll was called on Aderman Shells's substitute; it was carried by a vote of 12 10 8, and the Board then adjourned.

The members who are loyal to Tammany Hall will outline to vote for Aiderman Sauer, and he will remain in the field as a candidate autil he or someone cles is cases President. The indications are now that eventually the Republicans and the Irving Hall members will units to erganize the Board. The Tammany members will then make a strong fight against Mayor Grace and the combination. crats were present. Alderman McClave said that it was

TAMMANY ORGANIZING FOR THE YEAR.

The Tammany Committee on Organization net in secret session yesterday and elected officers for the present year. John Kelly was elected chairman; Patrick G. Duffy, vice-chairman; John J. Gorman, treasurer, and J. M. Coman, J. M. Bower, James A. Lyon and B. F. Martine, secretaries. The first and most important business after organization was the collection of the assessments on members of the Committee. Each mem-ber is obliged to pay \$25, and the total amount collected, the secretary stated, was larger than usual on "first nights." Each member of the General Committee is assessed \$10, and the total sum collected from the two committees is about \$16,000. After an election takes

place additional assessments are imposed.

Mr. Keily, in taking the chair, thanked those present for their fidelity to Tammany Hall and for the bon or they had conferred upon him. He then proceeded to announce his policy for the present year. He said Tammany was opposed to all combinations whatsoever. It would go on the even tenor of its ways, electing the best would go on the even tenor of its ways, electing the bost men to office, and elevating the politics of this city to a higher plane of duty and patriotism. Tammany Hall, he said, wanted nothing to do with Bepunhcant, or with Irving Hall or any other so-eadled Democratic organization. It was stronger to-day than ever, and having been purified by getting rid of truitors would march boid y on to victory.

Wusn Mr. Keily sat down he was loudly applauded. It was then decided to held regular monthly meetings in each assembly district, under the direction of the Committee on Organization. A committee of conference, composed of one member from each district, was appointed, with a view of strengthening the district, was appointed, with a view of strengthening the districts by

ence, composed of one member from each district, was appointed, with a view of strengthening the districts by more vigorous work in them. There was a large number of new faces among those present at the meeting, especially those of young men.

Mr. Keily has just returned from his lecturing tour in the West and Southwest. He looks rugged and hearty. He had delightful weather, he said; clear and cold, but bracing, and he thought the trip had done him good.

* YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB.

The Young Men's Republican Club held its annual meeting last night at its club rooms at No. 38 East Ewentiethest., Justice Gedney in the chair. The reports of the various officers showed the club to be in a estimfactory condition. Fome time ago Justice Gedney announced that he would be unable to accept reelection amounced that he would be unable to accept redection as president of the club. Horace Russell, therefore, was unanimously elected president in his stead. The following officers were also elected: Vice-presidents, Charles H. Patrick, James M. Varoum and Henry E. Tremain; redording-secretary, John F. Baker; corresponding-secretary, Henry L. Sprague; treasurer, Seymour A. Bunce; executive committee, until 1885, Frederick G. Gedney, John H. Wood, Alfred B. Price, Stephen M. Wright and William Scott.

RETARDING AN INOUIRY.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18 .- Pursuant to a reso lation passed on Saturday by the Council Committee investigating the books and accounts of the Gas Trust Controller, Mr. Patrison, with two of ine clarks, yeatering called at the office of the Trust to proceed with the audit of the books. He was told that the Crustees were not ready, and hence departed until such thus as no shall receive word of their readiness to proceed.

PAILURES IN BUSINESS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18 .- The Oriental Tea Compairy, doing business at Clark and Espair-ots, made an assignment yesterday for the benefit of creditors. The liabilities are estimated at \$40,000, and the assets at \$14,000.

GALVESTON, Tex., Jan. 18.—A special dispatch to The Fesce, from Abelia, reports the failure of Julius Lavy & Co., with liabilities of \$60,000, and assets of \$40,000.

FOUR MEN HURT BY AN EXPLOSION.

BRIDGEFORT, Conn., Jan. 18,-A serious ex-

were hadly burned. The building is used for extraction oil from iron shavings and waste, and is situated about twenty feet in the rear of the ensine-room. Samue Mayle, the engineer, heard a premature explosion and ran out to ascertain what had happened, when a second explosion occurred by which he was terribly burned. His entire clothing was burned from his body and it is doubtful if he can recover. H. P. Fowler, John Devones and Patrick Doolan, employes, were also badly burned about the face and rands.

INAUGURAL CEREMONIES.

GOVERNOR LUDLOW AT TRENTON. HE CAPITOL THRONGED-SOME OF THE NOTABLE FEATURES OF THE ADDRESS FROM THE NEW EXÉCUTIVE.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 18.-The Senate Chamber of the New-Jersey Capitol is sufficiently spacious to contain a body of twenty-one lawmakers, but it could not ecuatortably hold the beauty and chivalry which gathered to witness the transfer of the great seal of the State to its new keeper. Three years ago, when Governor McClellan received the venerable silver disc from Governor Bedle, the grass was green the State House yard. There was no ice in the Delaware as it flowed to the sea. The buds were prematurely swelling on the trees. Governor McClellan stood bareheaded under the sky while delivering his inaugural, and the visiting statesmen from Pennsylvania and New-York who came to give him a prosperous "send-off" for the Presidency in 1880 listened to him for an hour, without mittens or discomfort. But since that balmy weather a great many political hopes have been blasted with a zero nd perhaps the new Governor reminded himself of these things when he determined to make a nore quiet entrance upon his executive life. Mr. Ludlow looked pale and interesting from re-

ent sickness, and the delivery of his mangural nust have cost him some effort. There were few noteworthy points in the document, but it gave ome hints of what may be expected of him politieally. His call for a constitutional convention may be or it may not be sincere. The necessity for reconstructing the courts may be admitted, reconstructing the courts may be admitted, but to the matter of prime importance, which must be settled by a convention, he made no allusion. Whether State Senators shall represent territory as they now do, or population, as many think they ought to do, is the serious question in New-Jersey politics, and upon this point the Governor did not be displeased to see Republicans quarrel over it. His pathetic appeal to a Republican Legislature to recisirect the State in the interest of the Democratic party was amusing, when considered in the light of history. It was in 1878 when a Democratic Legislature to the considered in the light of history. It was in 1878 when a Democratic Legislature to the considered in the light of history. It was in 1878 when a Democratic Legislature to the considered in the light of history. His pathetic appeal to a Republican Legislature to party was amusing, when considered in the light of history. It was in 1878 when a Democratic Legislature, of which Mr. Ludlow was the leader, assumed to redistrict the State in violation of precedent—if not of direct constitutional restrictions. There had been no census to make the change necessary. The redistricting was notoriously iniquitous. In more than one instance a district line left the bichway to run around the door yard of a good Democrat whose vote was needed at a particular poll. In spite of such sharp practice, or rather as a rebuke to it, a Republican Legislature was returned the next year and the old lines promotly restored. If Mr. Ludlow had not made himself so conspicuous in forcing through the act of 1878, his sermon on political ethics would have been more consistent but not quite so fauny. The Governor adroitly threw upon the Legislature thas of adjusting the prison labor difficulty, which was a good deal of an affection to the dring his canvals, but he cantiously refrained from recommending any specific remedy. It is noteworthy, too, that he did not reiterate Governor McClellan's warning against the perils of a partisan judiciary, which may be considered ominious in view of the numerous vacancies on the beach which will occur during his administration.

The city was vexed by no street demonstration or paradle beyond the reception of the Joel Parker Guards and Gottfried Krenger's Hessian Battalion,

rade beyond the reception of the Joel Parker rades and Gottfried Kreuger's Hessian Battalion, on Nowark, by a local Democratic club. During e long afternoon nothing occurred to distract the tention of Kepublican members from what has en, after all, the absorbing business of the day, ly, an energetic preparation for the Senatoria

GOVERNOR JARVIS'S ADDRESS.

EDUCATION IN NORTH CAROLINA-WORDS OF WARN-ING TO DEMOCRATIC LEADERS. RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 18 .- The inauguration

Thomas J. Jarvis as Governor took place this noon the House of Representatives, in the presence of a large audience. In his mangural address, he took adced ground in favor of the development of North-Carollon's resources and education. He said the anges introduced by the war were many. "It is ear," he said "that the Commonwealth moves with a newer life than formerly. The genius of the former state things was repose; that of the present is activity." He dwelf up a the vast enpublifies and resources of the State yet dormant, and instated that every exertion should be made to obtain immigrants. He said to the immigrants: "North Carolins holds out unequalled in-

lairouds, and aweit at great length and foreibly on the secessity of improved educational methods and of the people will look for leaders outside of your ranks. There is no cause for despondincy, because of voir falling to elect the President. I do not take a gloomy yiew of the future. If our party leaders will look alone to the public weifare and not to their own promotion or revenge our standard will aroun float in the soulight of victory. The party has stood occatand it shall yet again chalire success. Some of its followers may be weak enough to descript, others wicked enough to betray it, but none shall be strong enough to desband it."

The address was lively, and is regarded as very strong and important, and as marking out new lines of party policy. It was received with appeause and satisfaction. Preparations have been made for a ball tenight.

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN RHODE ISLAND. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 18 .- The General Assembly began its January sessions in this city to-day. Governor Littlefield presented the annual address, showing a satisfactory condition of State affairs. The present State debt is \$1.697,904, a decrease in the year of \$134.558. The Governor calls attention to the unsatis-factory condition of the insolvency laws, and recom-mends that women be allowed to vote on school ques-

THE NEW-JERSEY LAWMAKERS.

SOME OF THE IMPORTANT QUESTIONS THAT MUST BE DETERMINED-ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT OF THE STATE CONTROLLER.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 18.-Except in the introduction of a few important measures in the Assem-bly the Legislature transacted no business to-day, nor is probable any action will be taken on bills before next Monday evening, the Senatorial contest practically blocking all legislation. The bills reported by the Commission to consider general acts for the government of cities, townships and counties and for a system of general taxation have been introduced and will take their places on the calendar soon. Although the duty enjoyed by the constitution to pass general acts is recognized, it seems almost impossible to secure the cusetment of this class of legislation, so conflicting are the various interests. Each city and county has had a government differing in some particular from the other, and all dread a change, and some fear that actual financial rum may overtake them if they are not treated with care and thair varied wants supplied. The proposed measures provide largely for self-government, but contain many restrictions concerning assessments and the levying of taxes The Tax law proposed does depart materially from the present system, the existing method of collecting rail-road taxes—which is "a burning question"—being adhered to, and the exemption of church and school property from taxation being maintained.

The annual report of the State Controller will be submitted to the Legislature in a few days. It gives some valuable facts concerning the condition of the State.

There is no direct State tax, the revenue from corporation taxes and interest on the State Fund being sufficient for ordinary purposes. It appropriations are kept within the present limits there will be no necessity for a State tax for some years. A school tax of two mills is levied, however, for the school tax of two mills is levied, however, for the support of all the public schools of the State. The only State debt is the war debt, new amounting to \$1.995,000, with a sinking fund of \$1.3,000,000 to cover it. There is an Agricultural College must of \$1.16,000, the interest of whice apports agricultural students in the Entrers College agricultural students in the Entrers College agricultural department, and a school fund of \$2.517,534.64. The receipts during the year have been as follows: From two mill school tax, \$1,063,703.70; from income of School Fund, \$199,613.81; from other School Fund, \$6,950; from corporation and other taxes, \$1,075,463.10; a total of \$3,487,697.15. The dishuranments for school purposes, salaries, investment, etc., were \$2,425,919.04, leaving a balance of \$544,097.55. The valuations of the various counties have increased from \$5008,892,338 to \$813,617.548.84, but they are still lower than for a dozen years previously. The State upon \$78,000 toward supporting two State Lemante Asylums and \$82,000 toward supporting for the Receive Machine of Books, \$7,500 for the Indianal School for Girls, and \$700 for other charitable pur-

poses. The cost of printing official reports for the year LIGHTING STREET LAMPS CHEAPLY.

A private exhibition of a machine for automatically lighting and extinguishing street lamps was given in this city Morday. In explaining the manner of its working the gentleman exhibiting it said:
"These machines are the product of four year of ur

tiring labor and of great expense, the result being that the two machines here shown have done more than fifty years of setual work under the of their representative in showing what chines can do-making them do the work of twenty-four hours in from two to five minutes. A an original cost of not more than \$5 for construction, one of these machines will take the place of a city him: lighter for an average of from sixty-five to one hundred years. The average expense of lighting and extinguish cost of the lamp. This method would therefore be in the direct interest, first, of the taxpayers through the City Government, and, second of the gas panies, which make no money on men who light and extinguish the lamps.

panies, which make no money on the men who light and extinguish the Iamps. This machine, placed in the street lautern, occupying the same position on the gas-pipe running through the post that the present burnty occupies, will light and extinguish the lamp automatically. The construction is very simple. It is composed of two trains—an ordinary clock trails, which through its spring is the driving power, the motor, and an astronomical train, or time track, which increase the time changes moraing and evening according to season. Slight transposition of the train, or time track, will light and extinguish at any period desired, either at daylight or dark, at surrise or sunset, or at any time before sanrise and after sunset desired by the City Government. Placed in the afrect lantern, after its first cost is considered, the mere expense of lighting and extinguishing is represented in 25 cents for nine years, when the material must be replaced. Tests of riction have been given, which prove that the probable life of the machine would be from sixty-five to one hundred years. The lighting is done by a chemical compound acted on by frection.

"On the part of the taxpayer this muchod insures economy; ou the part of the city it insures hours of burning according to the conditions of the contracts; on the part of the x companies it does away with a force of men useless for any other purpose, and saves them a consumption caused by unequal hours of lighting and extinguished. For all general store purposes, where lights are kept burning all night, one of these machines, placed on the gas fixture, chandeller or purpose, where lights are kept burning all night, one of these machines, placed on the gas fixture, chandeller or purpose, where lights are kept burning all night, to the highest price, two cents per lamp per night, to the highest price, one cent per lamp per night, to the highest price, two cents per lamp per night, to the highest price, two cents per lamp per night, is at the lowest price, one cent per lamp per night,

TROUBLE AT TWO THEATRES.

Edward G. Gilmore, manager at Niblo's Theatre, was alighting from a cab in front of the theatre Monday evening, when he was accosted by one of the speculators in the theatre tickets who ply their on the sidewalk. The man did not know Mr. Gilmore, and endeavored to sell him a ticket, stating positively that all the seats in the house were sold, and that no more tickets could be purchased at the box-office. Mr. Gilmore brushed the man aside, and expressed his disapprovol of ticket speculators in plain language. The nan, however, continued to cling to Mr. Gilmore? sleeve until they were inside the door of the building.
Angered at the conduct of the man. Mr. Gilmore struck him in the tace and knocked him lown. The spe ulator sprang to his feet and made a lunge at the manager. Mr. Gilmore passed the blow, and then sezing the man, he forced him out of the building and across the sidewalk. With another-blow from his list he sent the speculator sprawing in the gatter and then went and his office in the theatre. The speculator was not injured scronsly and he remained about the door of the theatre for some time after the sale of tickets had ceased. He was not known to the other speculators there, and his name was not obtained by the policeman, who at length ordered him away. Mr. Gilmore said that he did not know the man.

John Grace, twenty years old, who lives in Canalst. became intoxicated at the London Theatre, in the Bowery, Monday night and became boisserous. The peace keeper," a deputy sheriff, had some trouble in putting him out, and while doing so another attache came to his assistance and struck Grace on the head with a club, indicting a severe cut. Grace was arrested and locked up in the Eldridge Street Police Station on a charge of disorderly conduct, preferred by John Nagent, the doorkeeper. sleeve until they were inside the door of the building.

Police Station on a charge of disorderly conduct, preferred by John Nagent, the doorkeeper. THE COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Jan. 18 .- In the Court of Appeals -day-present, the Hon. Charles J. Poiger, C. J., and

associates, the following business was transacted:

iers silitized with costs. Ost art. Campoeli: Murray Duncan sgt. Stronen.—Orders raed and juogment absolute for respondents on slipulation with costs | Locawood agt. Underwood.—Order reversed and judgment

milted.

Henry Kearney agt. Mathew McKeon and others; A. B. Tspaan agt. Henry is carney.—Motion to advance cause; aubmitted by appellant; Samuel Hand for respondent.

The Poughkeepie of as Company agt. the Citizens Gas Company.—Motion to put cause on the calendar; submitted.

Audison Stears, executor, agt. Lorenzo D. Gage.—Motion for reargument; submitted.

William Baird agt. the Mayor, etc., of New-York.—Metion for reargument: for reargnment: submitted.

Dennis McCarthy agt. Harvey Whalen.—Motion to dismiss

for reargnment; auimitted.

Dennis McCarthy agt. Harvey Whalen.—Motion to dismiss appeal; submitted.

Addison C. Jaceson agt. William: R. Med.—Motion to dismiss appeal; anothe court took the papers.

James Muldoon and others agt. Wilson H. Blackwell.—Motion to open default; W. F. Birdsall for appeliants. Samuel Hand for respondent; default open and case to be submitted on payment of costs.

Harroid Dollner agt. Wilsiam Lints.—Motion to continue suit in the name of the executors; motion granted.

Barah A. Parah er, i.el. agt. Daniel W. Smith.—Motion to continue suit in the name of the executors; motion granted.

Charles Parice agt, David Tilton and another.—Motion to amend return; motion granted.

APPRAIS FROM ORDERS—No. 408.—David K. McCartho, respondent, agt. Reba W. McCarthy, appellant; on motion of N. C. Mosk—Appeal dish sased with costs under Rule 7.

No. 412.—John T. Bon, espondent, agt. Edward R. Sanford and another, appellant.—Shomitic.

No. 414.—Josephine Sahler, respondent, agt. Frank E. Williams, appellant.—Argued by H. L. Comstock for appellant; W. H. Atlams for respondent.

No. 416.—Charles Pardee respondent, agt. David Tilton and another, appellants.—Argued by Samel J. Crooks for appellant; Edward T. Bartiett for respondent.

No. 418.—In re Mary G. Pinkney to vacate assessment.—Argued No. 418.—In re Mary G. Pinkney to vacate assessment.—Argued No. 418.—In re Mary G. Pinkney to vacate assessment.—Argued No. 418.—In re Mary G. Pinkney to vacate assessment.—Argued No. 418.—In re Mary G. Pinkney to vacate assessment.—Argued No. 418.—In re Mary G. Pinkney to vacate assessment.—Argued No. 418.—In re Mary G. Pinkney to vacate assessment.—Argued No. 418.—In re Mary G. Pinkney to vacate assessment.—Argued No. 418.—In re Mary G. Pinkney to vacate assessment.—Argued No. 418.—In re Mary G. Pinkney to vacate assessment.—Argued No. 418.—In re Mary G. Pinkney to vacate assessment.—Argued No. 418.—In re Mary G. Pinkney to vacate assessment.—Argued No. 418.—In re Mary G. Pinkney to vacate assessment.—Argued No. 418 respondents.

No. 418.—In re Max Weil to vacate assessment.—Argued by Herbert A. Shipman for appellant; A. J. Vanderpoel for

respondent.
A. 423.—Caroline J. Stegeris, respondent, agt. John McCracken, appellant.—Argued by N. C. Moas for appellant:
Francis Fellows for respondent,
The day calendar of the Court! of Appeals for Wesdnesday,
January 19, is as follows; Nos. 10, 18, 17, 23, 24, 24, 25, 12.
The following business was transacted yesterday: The following business was transacted yenterday:

No. 2.—Lames B. King, planniff in error, art. the People, defandants in error; argued by N. C. Moak for planniff in error and H. A. Howard for defendants in error.

No. 3.—Carlos ii. Rogg and others, appellants, agt. Jonathan G. Rugg and others, respondents; submitted, No. 4.—John .evenarton and others, appellants, agt. Mary Hanbock and others, respondents.—On consent of all the come of the case was arfared to be submitted on the first Monday of February, 1981.

No. 6.—Greunical K. Sheridan, executor, etc., speciant, art. Julia H. Houghton and others, respondents, submitted, No. 6.—Greunical K. Sheridan, executor, etc., speciant, art. Julia H. Houghton and others, respondents, submitted, No. 6.—Greunical K. Sheridan, executor, etc., speciant, of the Brook of respondents, and others, respondents, agt. No. 7.—Thomas Circgin, stallmints ator, etc., respondents, agt. the Brooking Cresson and the state of the proposition. Hallow of the proposition of the proposition of appendix and J. Warron Law ten for respondents. Hallo administrator, etc., arcellant, art. ten for respondents.

gued by Winchester Rivion for appealant and a superior for for respondent.

No. 8.—Charles S. Hale, administrator, etc., appellant, egc.
William Moffatt, respondent: argued by N. Morey for appellant and Jod. L. Walker for respondents.

No. 55.—John Hart, administrator, agt. the Hudson River Bridge Company.—Un motion of Amass. J. Parks, jr., cause put on calendar as of date at first appeal.

In re S. Van R. Cruger to vacate, etc.—On mption of W. M. Mann cause erdered on calendar.

A FAST MAIL TO HAVANA.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Jan. 15 .- The steamer Admiral, of the Pensacola Steamship Line, sailed honde to-night with the first consignment of fast mail for Haor Montgomery by rail Saturday morning can sail from Pensacola the same evening, and reach Havana Monday. Leaving Nashville or Atlanta Friday night or Sew-York Thursday the mail will reach Havana Monday night via Pensacola. This is the fastest mail communication over established with the Island of Cubs.

SIX MEN DEUWNED.

Los Angelos, Cal., Jan. 18 .- Captain Sanford, of the British bark Cassandra Adams, lying of Washington Harbor, started for his vessel on Sunday with twelve sallors he had shipped and two other men. The boat capsized, and the captain, four sailors and one other were drowned.

XLVITH CONGRESS-IIID SESSION.

REGULAR REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS. CENSUS OF 1880-THE HOLLADAY HILL PASSED IN THE SENATE-A REPORT PRESENTED IN THE HOUSE DECLARING BISBRE ELECTED OVER HULL FROM FLOR'DA-BILL TO PLACE GENERAL GRANT ON THE RETIRED LIST REPORTED ADVERSELY-REFUNDING BILL REPORTED TO THE HOUSE.

SENATE..... WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1881. A communication from the Secretary of the lotertor, transmisting the completed census returns of

1880, was submitted by the VicE-PRESIDENT, and was referred to the Census Committee.

The Cuair also submitted a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, in response to a Senate resolution, upon the alleged fraudulent clasus returns from the State of South Carolina. This was accompanied by a latter from the Superiorariest of the Census on the Ou motion of Mr. BULTER (Dem., S. C.) the same were

Ou motion of Mr. BULTER (Dem., S. C.) the same were tabled and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MCPHERSON (Dem., N. J.), from the Committee on Navai Affairs, reported favorably on the Senate bill to essablish and equalize the grades and regulate appointments in the Marine Corps.

Mr. VEST (Dem., Mo.) moved to refer to the Committee on Foreign Affairs the bill on the calendar to incorporate the Interceeanic Transit Company, and for other purposes. Agreed to after some discussion.

On motion of Mr. EDMUNDS (Rep., Vl.) the Senate bill to provide for a-certaining and settling private land claims in certain S. ates and Terragories, which was partially discussed at the assain of fact year, was taken up. Mr. TELLER (Rep., Col.) criticised the pending amendment.

when the Holladay claim bill came up as the regular of der.

Mr. CAMERON (Rep., Wis.) who had reported the bill from the Committee on Claims, defended the report. Replying to Mr. Beck's criticism upon the unfavorable action of the committee on the cases of claimants named by that Senator, and alleged to have been equally meritorious with Holladay, Mr. Cameron stated the ground for the committee's action in each instance.

Mr. CONKLING (Rep., N. Y.) by way of correcting an orroneous intimation that Ho. laday had been benefited by the change of route in 1862, exhibited a map of the original and subsequent route, abowing that the length had been increased by the change.

original and subsequent route, showing that the length had been increased by the coance.

Mr. CAMERON quoted from the testimony upon the claim to show that the committee had not erred in estimating the respective amounts of compensation under various terms of the claim.

Mr. PLUMB (Rep., Eam.) in opposing the bill, argued that Hoiladay had been compensated for his losses in carrying the mail in the years referred to by subsequent allowances in his dealings with the Quartermaster-Gueral.

carrying the mail in the years referred to by subsequent allowances in his dealings with the Quartermaster-G-neral.

The Senate at 3:30 o'clock proceeded to vote upon the pending amendment of Mr. Kernan, to refer the case to the Court of Claims, which was defeated—yeas, 23: nays, 24.

Mr. THURMAN (Dem., Ohio) proposed to strike from the bill the total amount of compensation therein named, namely, \$526,739, so as to leave a brank in the space for the amount. Agreed to—yeas, 28; nays, 22.

Mr. COCKRELL (Dem., Mo.) moved to fill the blank in the olil by its riba \$100,000.

Mr. GARLAND (Dem., Ark.) moved to amend the amendment by substituting \$365,000. Rejected—Yeas, 19; nays, 29.

Mr. EATON (Dem., Conn.) moved to insert \$266,900, which he said was the sum foun; to be due by a Senator who had made a careful investigation. Negatived—Yeas, 22; nays, 26.

Mr. CAMBRION (Rep., Wis.) moved \$200,000. Not agreed to—Yeas, 26; nays, 28.

Mr. TELLER (Rep., Cal.) moved \$150,000. Rejected—Yeas, 32; nays, 19.

The amendment of Mr. Cockrell was adopted. The bill, as tons amended, was read a third time and passed finally—Yeas, 33; nays, 19.

A Conference Committee was ordered upon the Consular and Dipiomatic Appropriation bill, and Mesars. Eaton, Davis (W. Va.), and Windom were constituted the Senate conterees.

The Senate, at 4:50, adjourned until to-morrow.

nate conferces. The S-nate, at 4:50, adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

From the Committee on Elections the unannous report of that committee was submitted by Mr. KEIFER (R-p.,Ohio), declaring that H. Bisbee, jr., ie, and N. A. Hull is not, entitled to his seat as Representative rom the Hd Congressional District of Florida. The report was laid on the table. Mr. SPARKS (Dem., Ili.), chairman of the Committee

n Military Affairs, reported back adversely the bill to face U. S. Grant, late General of the Army, on the re-

place U.S. Grant, late General of the Army, on the re-tured list of the Army.

Mr. McCOOK (Rep., N. Y.) submitted the minority re-port, which, together with the bill, was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the private calendar.

Mr. BRAGG (Dem., Wis.), from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the bill to place William W. Averill on the retired list of the Army, with the rank of Briandler-General. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

the Whole.

Mr. TALBOT (Dem., M.A.), from the Committee on
Naval Affaim, reported the bill for the erection at
Annapolis, M.d., of a monument in commemoration of
the officers and others who perished by the wreek of the
United States ship Huron. Referred to the Committee
of the Whole.

of the Whole.

Mr. CASWELLI (Rep., Wia.), from the Special Committee on Bounties, reported the resolution directing the Committee on Appropriations to add to the appropriation bill for the payment of bounties an appropriation of \$300,000 for the payment of arrears of pay and bounties to volunteer soldiers who served in the rebellion, to their heirs, and to discharged aniders, which may be allowed and certified after December 20, 1880. Adopted.

norders, which may be showed and cortined after De-ember 20, 1880. Adopted.

Mr. Ale in S. (Dem., Tenn.), chairman of the Committee
Mr. Appropriations, reported the Naval Appropriation
oil, which was ordered printed and recommitted.

Mr. Ale in S. gave notice that he would call up the bill
which appropriates \$14,461,000; for action to-morrow

twhich appropriates \$14,461,000) for action to-morrow morning.

On motion of Mr. SINGLETON (Dem., Miss.) the Senate amendments to the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill were concurred in with one exception.

The House then, at 1:30, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Covert, of New-York, in the clear, upon the Funding bill, the debate on the pending section and the amendment thereto being limited to one hour-ten minutes' debate to be allowed thereafter upon every substantive amendment offered. The pending amendment was that offered on Saturday by Mr. Carlisle, of Kentucky, as a substitute for the firth section of the bill.

move an erroneous innovession which prevailed with reference to the possibility of negotiating a 3 per centions at a per call the possibility of negotiating a 3 per centions at a per cention of the period of constantly to settle disputed financial questions. In its issue of Saturday last tifter had been published an article which he would ask the Cierk to read. The article states there is a very good prospect for the success of the negotiation of the three per cent bond, but critates the section of the pending bill which requires the National banks to take such a bond as scentify for their circuiation. It further states that wail Street is disposed to look favorably on the bill.

Mr. WOOD referred also to The London Economist as cutherity for the statement that the three per cents could be fluated.

Mr. RANDALL (Dem., Penn.) said the real reason why the United States could negotiate a three per cent bond

the United States could negotiate a three per cent bond was because it was to-day stronger financially before the world than any other financial nation.

Mr. KELLEY (Rep., Penn.)—And that is because we

world than any other fluancial nation.

Mr. KELLEY (Rep., Penn.)—And that is because we pay our debt.

Mr. HISCOCK (Rep., N. X.) said the whole system of the bill was against a popular loan and in layor of a forced loan. It was either intended to force a loan or force the National banks out of existence.

Mr. WARNER (Dem., Oho) denied that there was anything in the nature of a forced loan about the bill.

Mr. HORR (Rep., Mich.) thought that if the pending bill had been brought in for the purpose of preventing refunding, it needed but one or two things to make it perfect, and one was the amendment of the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Carlisle), which struck down every country National banks in the United States. He had made a its of institutions to which the Democratic party was opposed, and and found them to be somewhat as follows; National banks, private banks, railroads, corporations, bondhoiders, the tariff, the improvement of harbors, the defences of harbors, the Army, the Navy, home detences, shipbuilding and a fair election and an honest count. [Laughter on the Republican ade]. What was that party in favor off All he could find was forgery, fraud and free whakey. The gentleman from Iowa (Mr. Weaver) had said that there was a wait coming up from the common people in opposition to National banks and moneyed institutions. After the Maine election there had been no wait among the Democrate of Iowa. The Democratic party had got into such a position that every time 'the Greenback pullet laid an exg at did all the cacking [laughter]; but after the Indiana election color-blindness had taken possession of the leaders of the Democrate party, and iley did not know the handwritting of their neighbors. [Laughter].

Mr. WEAVER (Gbk., Iowa) advocated Mr. Carlisle's amendment, declains to reply to mothing.

Aiter the Indiana election there as a meantment in the nature of a substitute for the fit section of the bill, was agreed to by a vote of 128 to 101.

Mr. HAWLEY (Rep., Coan.) moved to strike out the proviso rectacting

Amendments were offered by a number of members

Amendments were offered by a number of members and were all voted down.

Mr. CHALMERS (Dem., Miss.) offered as a new section as amendment providing for the gradual retirement of the National bank notes and the substitution in their place of non-legal-tender Treasury notes. Rejected after some discussion.

The reading of the bill was then completed, the date in the last section "1889" being changed to "1881."

Mr. BLAND (Dem., Mc.) offered a substitute for the whole bill, authorising the Secretary of the Treasury to reserve for resumption purposes coin in the Treasury equal to 25 per cent of all legal-tender notes entaineding, and a sufficient sum of coin to redeem allver certificates and to apply the residue to the redemption of the public debt.

The Republicans at first showed a disposition to refrain from voting, but finally other counsels prevailed and they voted against the substitute, which was rejected by 45 to 106.

Mr. GILLETTE (Dem. and Gbk., La) then offered his substitute provising for the redemption of United States bonds by the imposition of an income tax, the revenue from which shall be used in redeeming the bonds. Builed out on a point of order.

Mr. GILLETTE then modified his amendment so as to

and by the imposition or an income tax, the revocute from which shall be used in redeeming the bonds. Buled out on a point of order.

Mr. GILLMTE them modified his amendment so as to escape the point of order, and in arguing in favor of it said that the gentleman from Masonri (Mr. Pullips) had taken advantage of toe privilege accorded than to print some remarks in The Record to abuse him (Mr. Gillette), to question his motives, and to abuse his party. The gentleman might begacoused for being somewhat nervous about the errowth of the Greenback party in his State, but when a man asked the privilege to print remarks, to use that privilege to abuse another man was beneath the dignity and character of a gentleman. The gentleman (Mr. Phillips) even wont so far as to rediscion has successor in the next Concress.

Mr. PHILLIPS (Dem., Mo.) replied that he was not aware that snything he had submitted that her apparliamentary, or that he had violated the privilege awarded to him, and when the gentleman from lows.

THE REPUNDING BILL FULL TEXT OF THE BILL AS ADOPTED BY THE MITTER OF THE WHOLE OF THE HOUSE OF

WASHINGTON, Jap. 18 .-- The full te Refunding bill, water was finally sciopted by the Committee of Lee Whole to the Hor sentatives this afternoon, is as follows: A BILL TO FACILITATE THE REPUNDING OF

the refunding of the Fubian rest, has see a smount of not exceeding \$400,000,000, whi interest at the rate of 3 per cent redeemable at the rate of 3 per cent redeemable at the pleasure of the U after five years, and payable ten the date of the teaue, and also cerbe amount of \$300,000,000 in denomina \$20 and \$50, either registered of coupon, est at the rate of 3 per cent per annum, it the pleasure of the United States after one able in ten years from the date of issue. I certificates shall be in all other respects of the and subject to the same provisions as

es notes, providing for a re ing Act of 1881," and all acts and paris-sistent with this act are hereby repealed.

WORK OF COMMITTEES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 .- The House Committee on Foreign Affairs, having before it the donader-ation of the Crapo resolution reaffirming the Monroe Descrine, gave a hearing this moratug to Mr. William Webb, of New-York, and Mr. Thompson, the late 3

Destrine, gave a hearing this morating to Mr. William H. Webb, of New-York, and Mr. Thompson, the late Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Webb was very decided in his opinion that the political and commercial interests of the country would be adversely affected by the construction of the Panama Canal, and that the refere the Monroe Destrine should be reasserted to prevent that work. He also expressed the opinion that the Nicaram route was the natural route for a canal, and that the cost of \$50,000,000. Mr. Thompson restated the argument be made yesterday before the Committee on the Interconnic Canal.

Representative Atkins, chairman of the Hon.s Committee on Appropriations, attended the meeting of the committee to-day and reported the Naval Appropriation bill, which was agreed to by the committee, and respected to be printed, and will probably be taxen up increase over last year's appropriation of \$55,000. Take item for pay of the Navy is \$125,000 in excess of last year, \$100.000 of the increase being for pay of seame and \$25.000 for the rank.

The House Committee on Elections adopted the report of the sub-committee, and Representative Kalfer, from the output (Florida), and Representative Kalfer, from the committee, afterward presented the report in the House declaring Mr. Blabos suiting to be seal. The committee unanimously adopted a resolution contratiating Mr. Field, of this committee, on his slevation to the bench of the Supreme Court of Masanchusetts.

General Johnston was instructed by the House Committee unanimously adopted a resolution contratiating Mr. Field, of this committee, on his slevation to the bench of the Supreme Court of Masanchusetts.

General Johnston was instructed by the House Countratiating Mr. Field, of this committee, on the seal. The committee unanimously adopted a resolution contration in place of the House to take from the Speaker's table the Schale bill to place General E. O. C. Ord on the retured its with Lie rank and pay of Major-General "and put the same on its presence."

The House Com

BOYS SPORT THAT WAS PATAL.

William Foley, a boy of fifteen, was committed to the Tomba Monday by Coroner Ellinger on the charge of shooting Charles O'Neil, another lad, as No. 98 Washington-st., and killing him. The shooting occurred December 28, when the two boys were together in a room at O'Neil's home. At the inquest Menday it was shown that both carried paints and that while toying with them threatened in joking manner to "blow each other's head difference or the state of the committee of the coroner ordered his committai.

THE WHITTAKER COCKT-MARTIAL

It was stated Monday on good authority the arrangements for counsel in the Wattanas court-marks have been unde. The defence will be conducted by Ames A. Whiney, or the city, and also by go-derest D. H. Gramberigin, who was prepasedly believed. Waitiney is a Democrat. In court-markel is to convert to morrow. It is believed that an adjournment to morrow. It is believed that an adjournment is to convert to morrow. It is believed that an adjournment is the testimony—some thrus thousand pages of managed—taken in the former use. Fritagor Greens, friend and advises of Cadet Whigahar, was informed the Secretary of War Monday that the recent court of inquiry were completed.

SUICIDE IN THE BROOKLYN JAHL Alfred Backus, age terriy-nine, who sent to Baymand Street Jail, Branklyn, for ten dudrunkenness January 13, consulted suicide Scadering by cutting als throat with a poster-knuts.

A conceited young country possess from courses with one of the ingation, said, in allusion to his reside
uporning i preached to a congregatio
thought of that," ubacreed the last, ...
them went belowed houselfeet.